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ABSTRACT

The reading exercises in this workbook cover the general areas of vocabulary development; study skills; comprehension skills; and reading in the content areas. The latter consists of reading materials divided into four major sections: social studies, science, mathematics, and literature. The vocabulary skills include word meaning in context, suffixes, figures of speech, similes, and metaphors. The workbook also introduces the student to specialized vocabulary. The vocabulary, reading selections, and activities in the workbook are appropriate for the average fifth grader. An answer key is provided. (SG)

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READING

Practice Book 5

Practice in basic reading skills

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READING

Practice Book

Judith A. Streb

Elementary Teacher and Author

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INTRODUCTION

Reading should be an enjoyable experience, but success in reading does require practice of skills.

Parents and teachers who use this book must consider the unique abilities and needs of each child completing the exercises. It is important to have the child work at his or her own rate. The chart on the cover of the book indicates the range of grade levels of the students who might use this book, depending on their particular situations. The importance of matching the child to the appropriate reading material cannot be stressed enough.

The reading exercises in this book cover the general areas of vocabulary development, study skills, comprehension skills, and reading in the content areas.

The vocabulary skills include word meaning in context, suffixes, figures of speech, similes, and metaphors. The reader is also introduced to specialized vocabulary.

The pages devoted to study skills can help a

child make use of reading skills in many practical ways. Practicing with a dictionary and an encyclopedia, learning to use a table of contents and an index, and reading maps help to develop "lifetime skills," those skills which a child needs in order to function successfully at home, in school, and as an adult. The selections in the comprehension section are a mixture of fictional and factual material. Each short selection is followed by various activities providing practice for the different comprehension skills. Whatever type of reading is being done, comprehension is the ability to integrate all of one's reading skills. In completing these activities, the reader must draw upon past experience and/or knowledge to aid in interpreting what is presently being read. The reader must understand vocabulary, as well as mentally organize the material in some way for further understanding, and in some cases, depending upon the material, think about the material in a new way.

Reading in the content areas consists of reading material divided into four major sections: Social Studies, Science, Mathematics, and Literature. Children are confronted with this type of information daily, whether it be in a textbook, at home, in conversation, or in a newspaper or magazine. Thus, it is important that children understand the world around them. Reading in the content areas can awaken, broaden, and satisfy their interests in the world.

Such reading will provide knowledge and expose children to the related vocabulary in the different subject areas and at the same time develop a wide range of comprehension skills.

The vocabulary, reading selections, and activities in this book are appropriate for the average fifth-grade student. The reading selections have been checked for appropriate readability.

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Read the two paragraphs. Then answer the questions.

Many years ago in Italy, people did not use house numbers to let others know where they lived. Instead, it was customary for a family to post its own coat of arms beside the front door as a sign.

A coat of arms might contain crosses, plants, animals, or other symbols. These symbols represented virtues such as courage, intelligence, faith, love, and loyalty. Often a last name or initials were part of the coat of arms. A family's coat of arms became its "signature," and no two were exactly alike. Thus, passersby could tell at a glance who lived inside each house.

1. Underline the meaning of the word *customary* as it is used in the first paragraph.
a. usual b. simple c. ideal

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

2. Underline an antonym for *customary*.
a. difficult b. ancient c. unusual
3. The following words can be found in the paragraphs you read. Think of the meaning of each word as it is used in the sentence. Then write the letter to match each word with its antonym.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| _____ virtue | a. unfaithful |
| _____ courageous | b. stare |
| _____ intelligent | c. vice |
| _____ loyal | d. slow-minded |
| _____ love | e. different |
| _____ front | f. cowardly |
| _____ alike | g. back |
| _____ glance | h. hate |

Vocabulary

Decide the meaning of each underlined word. Use context clues to help you.
Write the letter of the meaning in the blank.

1. When I saw all the animals in the cages, I wanted to liberate them. _____
a. feed b. set free c. hold and pet
2. He loaded the musket and was ready to shoot. _____
a. an old type of gun b. a type of bow and arrow c. a camera
3. The wide brim of the sombrero kept the sun off his face. _____
a. umbrella b. tree c. hat
4. Sue, Mary, Peter, and Joel call themselves the "Singing Quartet." _____
a. group of four persons b. actors c. friends
5. I lived in a large city for many years, but I like this rural area better. _____
a. busy and crowded b. hot and humid c. having to do with the country
6. The rugged trapper found a run-down shanty to live in. _____
a. boat b. a roughly made shack c. treehouse
7. The descent from the mountain was much easier than climbing up. _____
a. the act of going up b. the act of going around c. the act of going down
8. The pioneers wanted to barter their crops for the food supplies and cloth they needed. _____
a. trade b. sell c. loan

Read the paragraphs. Then answer the questions.

Pretend it is dark and quiet. You cannot see a single ray of light nor hear the slightest sound. This is how Helen Keller lived most of her life.

Helen Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama, in 1880. At the age of nineteen months she became ill, and a high fever left her deaf and sightless.

1. Circle the word *sightless* in the paragraph. Write the suffix in *sightless*. _____

The suffix *ful* means full of, the opposite of *less*.

2. Write a word, ending with the suffix *ful*, that means the opposite of each of these words.

The suffix *less* means *without*.

3. Add the suffix *less* to these words.

a. careless _____

a. tooth _____

b. thoughtless _____

b. sleep _____

c. helpless _____

c. hope _____

d. powerless _____

d. thank _____

Social Studies Words

The following are words you may meet when reading your social studies text.

Match each word on the left with its definition on the right. Write the letter of the definition on the line next to the word.

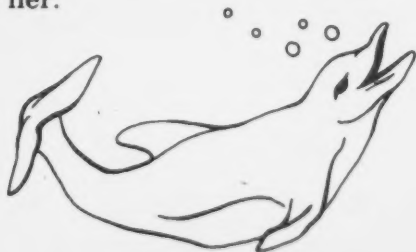
- | | | |
|-------------|-------|---|
| 1. abolish | _____ | a. having to do with the city or life in the city |
| 2. boycott | _____ | b. very dry, like a desert |
| 3. dictator | _____ | c. area of land at the mouth of a river |
| 4. arid | _____ | d. to do away with or put an end to something |
| 5. delta | _____ | e. trading goods for other goods without using money |
| 6. ecology | _____ | f. a person who has complete authority over a country |
| 7. federal | _____ | g. vast, treeless plain in the arctic regions; the soil is always frozen several inches below the surface |
| 8. tundra | _____ | h. the study of how plants and animals live with each other and the environment |
| 9. urban | _____ | i. people joining together against another person, business, or nation |
| 10. barter | _____ | j. having to do with the central government of the United States |

Read the paragraphs and complete the activity.

Vocabulary

Shiloh is an Atlantic bottlenose dolphin. She lives at Marine World USA, where I work as a diver.

Shiloh loves to play. Sometimes, I will hang onto her dorsal fin, and she will tow me around the tank so fast that the water rushing past yanks my mask off if I don't look straight ahead. Or she will try to catch my hand gently with her eighty-eight needle-sharp, white teeth. She doesn't bite hard, though, even when I move my hand very fast up and down to make it fun for her.



The following vocabulary words from the paragraphs about Shiloh refer to something having to do with water. Find and circle these words in the paragraphs. Reread the sentences for vocabulary meaning. Then write the letter to match each word with its definition.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. _____ dolphin | a. to pull by a rope |
| 2. _____ marine | b. a large container for liquid |
| 3. _____ diver | c. on or near the back |
| 4. _____ dorsal | d. a water mammal with a beaklike snout |
| 5. _____ fin | e. of or pertaining to the sea |
| 6. _____ tow | f. a person whose job is to work underwater |
| 7. _____ tank | g. a movable winglike part at the sides and tail of a fish |

Vocabulary

A simile is an expression that compares two things by using *as* or *like*.

Example: It was *as dark as night* in the old house.

Mitch walked *like an elephant* when he wore his heavy boots.

Read these sentences. Underline the simile in each sentence. Underline what it means.

1. The yellow chicks were as soft as cotton. **a. very soft b. fluffy white**
2. I felt like two cents after I broke my brother's bike. **a. very bad b. very cheap**
3. My throat felt like sandpaper after my speech. **a. ticklish b. dry and scratchy**
4. With a voice that was as loud as thunder, Uncle Ray announced his arrival. **a. very demanding b. extremely loud**
5. Fred worked like a horse to finish his project on time. **a. very hard b. slowly and carefully**

Complete each of the following similes with words of your own.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. as clear as _____ | 5. as neat as _____ |
| 2. as fast as _____ | 6. as slippery as _____ |
| 3. as sharp as _____ | 7. as warm as _____ |
| 4. as straight as _____ | 8. as white as _____ |

A metaphor is an expression that compares two things without using *as* or *like*.

Example: Susan's new jacket is a rainbow of color.

Read these sentences. Underline the metaphor in each sentence. Underline what it means.

1. Bridget is a ball of fire when it's time to go home.
a. has a lot of energy b. feels very hot
2. But she is a snail when it comes to work. a. stays in a shell b. is very slow
3. Carrie's new foal is a tangle of legs. a. twisted in a rope b. long-legged and awkward
4. The ants were an army marching across the field. a. ants came in droves b. a few ants
5. We always seem to have a mountain of bills to pay.
a. a great number of bills b. bills stacked to the ceiling
6. Jack is a fish in the water. a. Jack is a pet fish b. Jack is a very good swimmer

Write a sentence using a metaphor to describe yourself.

Vocabulary

Some figures of speech can make your reading easier to understand. For example, if you were in hot water, it would mean that you were in big trouble. This figure of speech makes the meaning very clear.

In the blank following each sentence write the letter of the meaning of each figure of speech.

a. not sensible

c. out of the way

e. very frightened

b. no longer useful

d. sad, upset

f. be quiet

1. Carl was shaking in his boots after he heard the strange noises. _____
2. People said the man was off his rocker when he told the story of the flying saucer. _____
3. "I'm afraid our car is over the hill," Dad said. _____
4. "I'll be glad to get all of this typing out of my hair," said the secretary. _____
5. "Button your lips, everyone," said Aunt Gert. "We don't want to spoil the surprise." _____
6. The team was down in the dumps after losing the game. _____

At the top of each page in the dictionary, there are two guide words. The first one tells what the first entry word on that page is. The second one tells what the last entry word on that page is.

All of the words in between are in alphabetical order.

Pretend these are guide words on a page. Put an X next to the words that would be included between these guide words.

bloodhound—bluff

1. bloom _____
- blister _____
- blot _____
- blonde _____

2. blotter _____
- blend _____
- blush _____
- blueberry _____

3. blowtorch _____
- blubber _____
- boil _____
- blouse _____

panda—parakeet

4. panic _____
- palm _____
- pansy _____
- paragraph _____

5. panther _____
- parent _____
- profession _____
- paper _____

6. parade _____
- parrot _____
- partner _____
- pantry _____

giraffe—gland

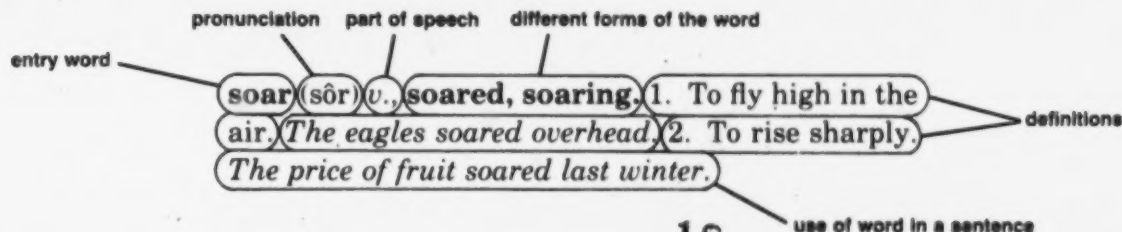
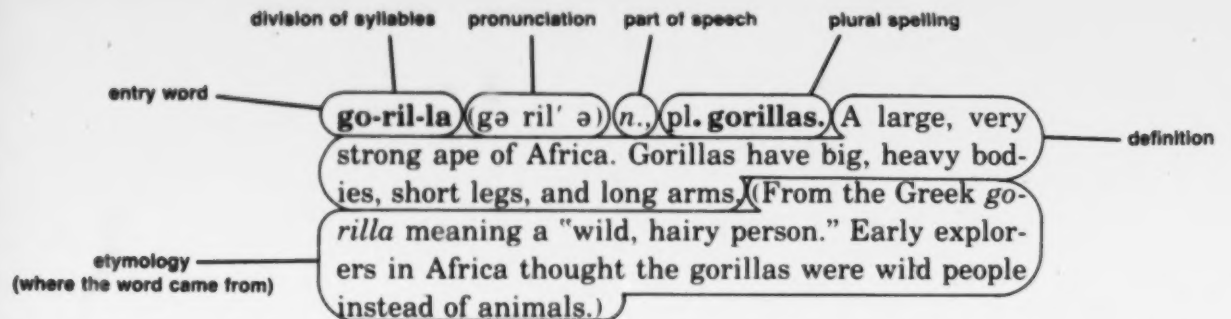
7. give _____
- gopher _____
- glance _____
- ginger _____

8. glacier _____
- giant _____
- gift _____
- gizzard _____

9. glad _____
- girl _____
- given _____
- glory _____

Study Skills

Each word together with its definition is called an entry. These entries were taken from the dictionary. Read them carefully.



1. The two entry words shown on the facing page are _____ and _____.
2. Write the word *gorilla* and divide it into syllables. _____
3. Write the part of speech of each word. *gorilla* _____ *soar* _____
4. Which entry word has more than one meaning? _____
5. Read each sentence. Write the number of the meaning of the underlined word as it is used in the sentence.
 - a. The cost of lumber will soar next month. _____
 - b. The jet soared overhead and disappeared into the clouds. _____
6. From what language does the word *gorilla* come? _____
7. What is a gorilla's native country? _____
8. Which entry word is used in sentences to demonstrate its meaning? _____

Study Skills

Read these dictionary entries carefully.



blind-fold (blīnd'fōld') *n.*, pl. **blindfolds**. *v.* **blindfolded, blindfolding**. 1. A cover for the eyes. *We used an old scarf for the blindfold.* 2. To cover someone's eyes. *All the players were blindfolded for the game.*

grape-fruit (grāp'frūt') *n.* pl. **grapefruits**. A round, pale-yellow fruit that looks like an orange but is larger and not as sweet. (Called *grapefruit* because it grows in bunches the way grapes do.)

log-i-cal (loj'ə kəl) *adj.* 1. Natural, or to be expected. *It is logical to expect rain when you see dark clouds.* 2. Sound reasoning. *The scientists gave a logical explanation for the lights in the sky.*

ox (oks) *n.*, pl. **oxen**. In domestic cattle, a steer or adult male used as a work animal or for beef.

Look on the next page and answer some questions about these entries.

20

1. What parts of speech can *blindfold* be? _____ or _____

Divide *blindfold* into its syllables. _____

2. What part of speech is *grapefruit*? _____

Explain where the name *grapefruit* came from.

3. Write *logical*, divided into its syllables. _____

How many syllables are in *logical*? _____

What part of speech is *logical*? _____

4. What is the plural of *ox*? _____

Use the plural in a sentence.

5. Read each sentence. Write the number of the meaning of the underlined word as it is used in the sentence.

It would be logical to read the directions before putting the model together. _____

She had to wear a blindfold while her friends hid. _____

Study Skills

The volumes of an encyclopedia are arranged in alphabetical order and in numerical order. The entries in each volume are presented in alphabetical order.

ENCYCLOPEDIA	Index	22
ENCYCLOPEDIA	WX YZ	21
ENCYCLOPEDIA	U V	20
ENCYCLOPEDIA	T	19
ENCYCLOPEDIA	So- Sz	18
ENCYCLOPEDIA	S- Sn	17
ENCYCLOPEDIA	Q R	16
ENCYCLOPEDIA	P	15
ENCYCLOPEDIA	N O	14
ENCYCLOPEDIA	M	13
ENCYCLOPEDIA	L	12
ENCYCLOPEDIA	J K	11
ENCYCLOPEDIA	I	10
ENCYCLOPEDIA	H	9
ENCYCLOPEDIA	G	8
ENCYCLOPEDIA	F	7
ENCYCLOPEDIA	E	6
ENCYCLOPEDIA	D	5
ENCYCLOPEDIA	C- Cz	4
ENCYCLOPEDIA	C Cs	3
ENCYCLOPEDIA	B	2
ENCYCLOPEDIA	A	1

Answer the questions.

1. If you were looking for information about California, in which volume would you look? _____
2. Why do you think there are two volumes devoted to the letter "C"?

3. What other letter has two volumes devoted to it? _____ How are the letters divided? _____

4. In which volume would you look to read about the Underground Railroad? _____
5. Look at volume #11. What topics would you find in that volume?

6. Which volume includes the most letters of the alphabet? _____
Name four different topics that you might find in this volume.

7. Which volume contains a list of every topic in the encyclopedia and tells in which volume a topic can be found?

8. A *mango* is a fruit of a tropical tree. Which two volumes could you look in to find information about this fruit?

9. You looked in volume 13 for information about Monument Valley, and the encyclopedia said: See Utah. Which volume would you have to look in next?

10. Do you think you could find information about Abraham Lincoln in volume 15? YES NO
Give a reason.

This is the table of contents for *Great Mysteries of the World*. You find it at the beginning of the book, right after the copyright page. It gives the name of each chapter. It also tells on what page each chapter begins.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	iii
I The Search for Atlantis	1
II Giants on Easter Island	17
III The Pyramids	26
IV Ancient Airports	39
V What Happened in Siberia?	47
Index	54

Answer the questions about the table of contents.

1. The name of the first chapter is

- In southern Peru, there are huge drawings on the desert floor. They can only be seen from high in the sky, in an airplane. Which chapter probably describes them? _____
- If you wanted to know about the pyramids in Egypt, you would look in Chapter _____.
- Chapter II begins on page _____ and probably ends on page _____.
- On June 30, 1908, in Siberia, Russia, there was a tremendous explosion. No one knows how it happened. You would read about it in Chapter _____.
- In what part of the book would you find the index? _____

This is an index from a book about Thomas A. Edison.

Deafness, 22-23

Detroit, 4, 6-11, 17, 39

Electricity, 36-43

Experiments, 9, 27, 45-46

Inventions, 12, 29, 42, 49-60

Lamp, electric, 37-38

Patents, 47-56

Phonograph, 42

Telegraph, 31, 35

Answer the questions about the index.

1. Edison became deaf when he was a boy. If you wanted to know how it happened, you would look on pages _____.
2. Edison's home town is listed in the index. What is it? _____.
3. A patent gives someone the right to be the *only* one to use or sell a new invention for a certain number of years. What pages tell about Edison's patents? _____.
4. To find out when Edison worked on the telegraph, look on pages _____.
5. How many pages tell about electricity? _____.
6. For one entry the page numbers are listed as 47-56. Underline a or b to show what the numbers mean.
 - a. 47-56 means pages 47 and 56.
 - b. 47-56 means pages 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56.

Study Skills

This is the title page from a book.

GREAT MYSTERIES OF THE WORLD
Searching for Answers to the Earth's
Best-Kept Secrets

by Edward W. Dunlap



Morgan Press, Inc.
Madison, Wyoming
1984

The copyright page is on the other side of the title page.

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First Edition

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ISBN 0-46687-X

Printed in the United States of America

Answer these questions about the title page and the copyright page.

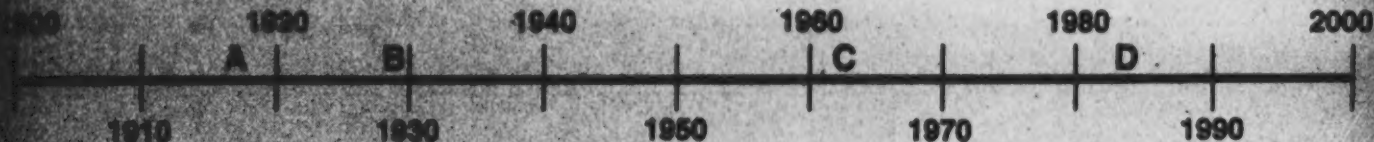
1. If you were looking through a book, where would you find these pages? _____

2. What is the title of the book? _____
3. The author's name is _____
4. Which page gives you an idea of what the book is about? _____
5. What is the copyright year for this book? _____
6. Is this the first edition of this book? YES NO
7. Who is the publisher of the book? _____
8. Is it lawful to reproduce any part of the book without permission? YES NO
On which page does it tell you this? _____

Study Skills

A time line is used to show important dates in history.

Look at this time line carefully. It goes from the beginning (1900) to the end (2000) of the 20th Century. The marks on the time line represent ten-year intervals.



These important events are marked on the time line with letters of the alphabet:

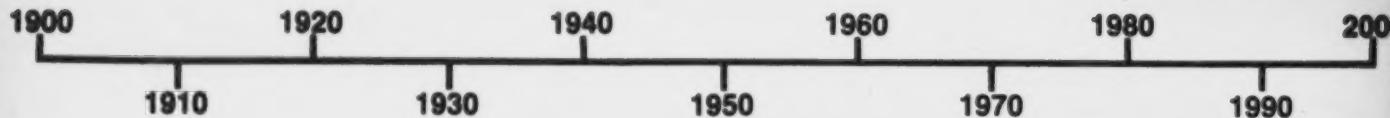
- A. World War I ends in 1918.
- B. In 1929 the Stock Market crash starts the Great Depression.
- C. John Glenn is the first American to orbit the earth in 1962.
- D. In 1984, the Olympics are held in Los Angeles, California.



On the following page you will find a similar time line.
Complete the time line by writing the letters near the appropriate years.

Put the letters of these important events on the time line.

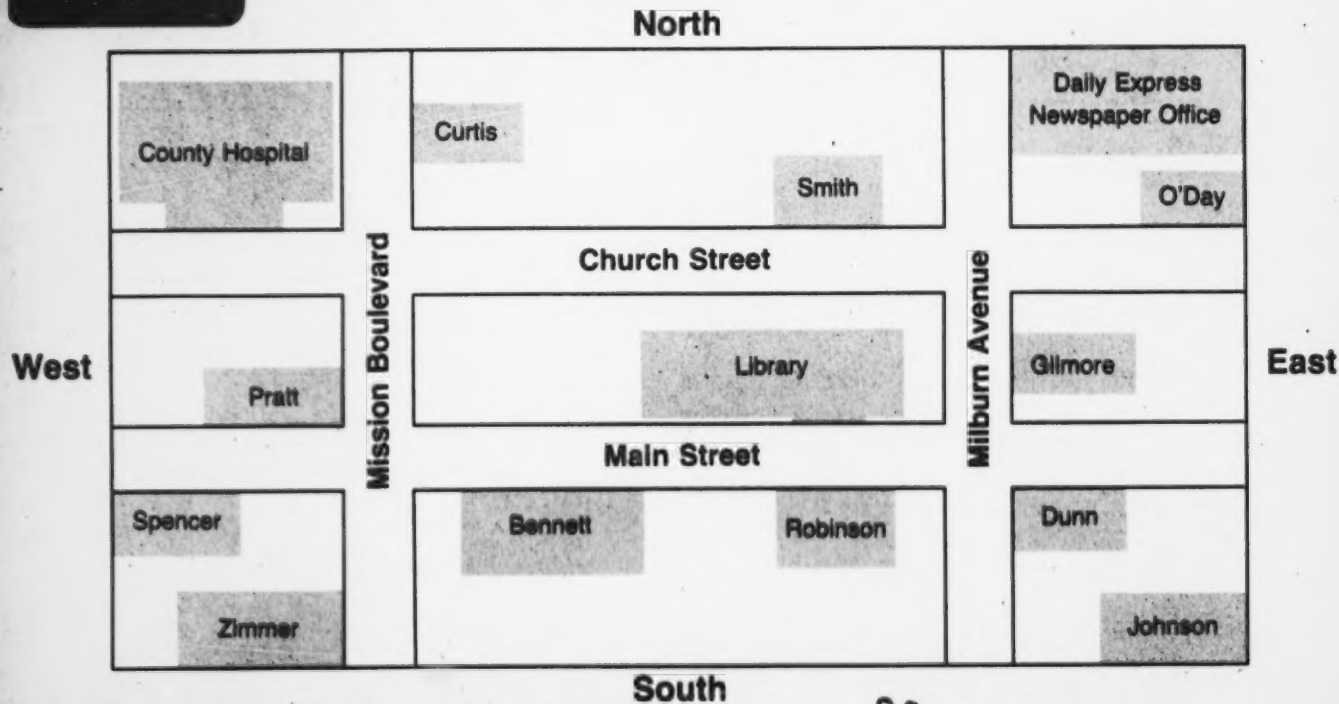
Study Skills



- A. 1969—The first astronauts land on the moon.
- B. 1928—The first television is invented.
- C. 1976—United States celebrates the Bicentennial, its 200th birthday.
- D. 1958–59—Alaska and Hawaii become states.
- E. 1920—Women win the right to vote.
- F. The year of your birth.
- G. 1903—The first successful airplane is flown by the Wright Brothers near Kitty Hawk, N.C.
- H. 1984—The second space shuttle, *Discovery*, is launched.

Study Skills

Look at this map carefully.



Answer some questions about this map on the next page.

1. The entrance to the library is on what street? _____
2. On what street does the O'Day family live? _____
3. The hospital has entrances on which streets? _____
and _____
4. Each morning Jim Spencer leaves his home and walks east on Main Street. He turns left on Mission Boulevard and heads north until he comes to Church Street. He turns right on Church Street and continues east until he reaches Milburn Avenue. Then he goes north on Milburn Avenue until he arrives at his office. Where does he work? _____
5. Name the families that live on Mission Boulevard. _____
6. Bonnie Robinson is a doctor at County Hospital. What is the easiest way for her to go to work? _____

7. The Dunn Family lives on the corner of _____
and _____.

Study Skills

If you need to find information about a certain topic or check a fact from your reading, a reference book may help you. Read the following descriptions of reference books.



ATLAS

An atlas is a book of maps. Products of countries, natural land features, and major waterways are found in an atlas.



THESAURUS

A thesaurus is a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms.



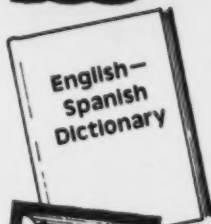
ALMANAC

An almanac is a book of facts giving up-to-date information in such areas as politics, sports, weather, geography, current events, awards, world statistics, and much more.



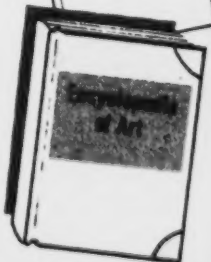
GENERAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS

General encyclopedias contain hundreds of articles about many different subjects from **A** to **Z**.



FOREIGN LANGUAGE DICTIONARY

A foreign language dictionary gives English words and foreign words. You can find this type of dictionary in almost every language.



SPECIALIZED ENCYCLOPEDIAS

These encyclopedias contain information on one subject. You may find a specialized encyclopedia on subjects such as sports or medicine or art.

Use the names of these reference books to do the activities on the next page.

Write the letter of the reference book where you would probably find the following topics.

1. _____ winners of the Grammy Awards and other music awards
a. atlas b. almanac c. thesaurus
2. _____ the Spanish word for "hello"
a. foreign language dictionary b. thesaurus c. atlas
3. _____ the history of paper making
a. almanac b. atlas c. general encyclopedia
4. _____ a synonym and an antonym for the word "clever"
a. thesaurus b. specialized encyclopedia c. atlas

Write two letters to show which two references you would probably use to answer these questions.

5. _____ _____ Who was Emily Dickinson?
a. general encyclopedia b. atlas c. encyclopedia of poets
6. _____ _____ What are the major products of Australia?
a. foreign language dictionary b. atlas c. encyclopedia
7. _____ _____ What is the highest mountain in the world?
a. almanac b. thesaurus c. encyclopedia

Study Skills

Read the following paragraphs and study the picture.

Michelle and Carla are eating lunch together. They are discussing the field day that is going to be held the following week. The tryouts for each event will be in the morning.

Michelle is saying that she wants to enter the 100-yard dash and the 220 race. As Carla listens, she is thinking that she will do well in the high jump and the broad jump competition. They both agree that they will have to eat well-balanced meals and get plenty of rest so that they will be ready to compete.

Using the details in the picture and the information in the paragraphs, complete the activity on the next page.



Read the following list of details about the picture and the paragraphs. Some of the details are found only in the picture. Some are found only in the paragraphs. And some details can be found in both the picture and in the paragraphs.

Read each detail. Write **a**, **b**, or **c** in the blank.

a—detail in the picture

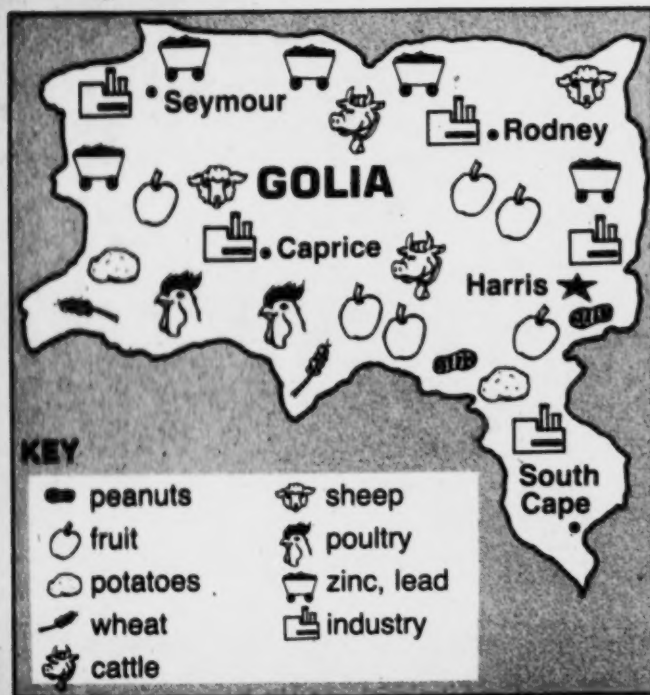
b—detail in the paragraphs

c—detail in the picture and the paragraphs

1. _____ Two girls are having lunch.
2. _____ Both girls are drinking milk.
3. _____ One girl is talking to the other.
4. _____ A field day will be held the following week.
5. _____ Michelle likes to compete in running races.
6. _____ Both girls are eating fruit for lunch.
7. _____ The girls agree that eating good food and getting rest are good ways to prepare for the competition.

Study Skills

This is a map that gives certain information about a particular place. Look at the symbols and the map key to interpret the information.



Circle the answers to the questions about the map.

- What information does the map give?

a. major cities	e. livestock
b. major waterways	f. industry
c. minerals	g. farm products
d. population	h. mountain ranges
- In what area of Golia are most minerals found?

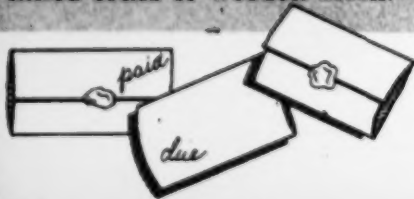
a. north	b. south	c. east
----------	----------	---------
- Is there some industry near every major city? YES NO
- Which seems to be the leading food product?

a. wheat	c. fruit
b. potatoes	d. peanuts

Read the paragraph and complete the activity.

Comprehension

At one time, letters had no stamps or any markings to show that the letter had been mailed. Envelopes were not even used. Letters were simply folded and sealed with wax. Most letters were paid for when they were received rather than when they were mailed. Later the words "paid" or "due"—and sometimes the amount, the date, or the town—were written on by hand or stamped on with an inked brass or wooden block.



Complete the following summary of the paragraph by filling in the missing words.

Years ago _____ were not used to mail a letter. In fact, letters to be sent were not even placed inside _____. The letters were folded and _____ with wax. Most letters were paid for by the person who _____ them. Later the words "paid" or _____ were written on and sometimes even the amount, _____, or town were also written on or _____ on.

Comprehension

Read these paragraphs. Then answer the questions on the right.

I have 200,000 pets. They are wild and free, but they spend much of the time in my backyard. Although they are able to take care of themselves, I see that plants and water are always available. My pets are only a centimeter or two long, but all together they make about 45 kilograms of food a year. This food is very sweet and good for you; my pets gather something from flowers to make it.

Pets like mine perform another very important task. If they didn't pollinate flowers, we wouldn't have so many fruits and vegetables to enjoy.

1. The author's pets are _____.
2. What is the food they make? _____
3. What do they gather from flowers? _____
4. Why might some people be afraid of these pets?

5. Besides making a food for us, what is another important task these pets perform?

6. What part of a plant is formed when flowers are pollinated?

7. During what seasons do you usually see these pets where you live?

Read the following paragraphs. Each paragraph tells about something that is happening. On the lines below, describe what you think will happen next.

Comprehension

1. Sarah looked at the most beautiful little Irish setters she had ever seen. The puppies were just four weeks old today. But in just two more weeks, the pups would be able to be brought to their new homes.

What was Sarah planning to do? _____

2. Gabe stepped down onto the flat rock at the water's edge. It would make a good place to sit. He smiled to himself as he got out his rod and reel. Now he was ready!

What was Gabe about to do? _____

3. "I quit," said Willy. "I'm tired of carrot sticks and cottage cheese for dinner. No more jogging every morning at six o'clock. No more exercises for 20 minutes a day!"

What is Willy no longer willing to do? _____

My Black Widow Spider

I first met my black widow spider in the cellar of my home. She was hiding under the spigot at the bottom of the hot-water heater. I recognized her as a black widow because of her shiny black body with its bright red spot in the shape of an hourglass.

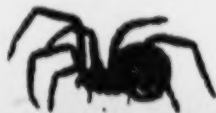
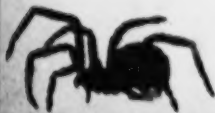
During the eight months she was in the cellar, the spider molted once. She left her stiff body-covering hanging in the web. The discarded skin was smaller than her new body because spiders grow bigger each time they molt.

The spider had made a tangled web of silk threads. The threads came from spinnerets on her belly. I read that the strong, elastic silk web is made from a liquid that comes from inside the

spinnerets. When the liquid stretches out into a thread, it hardens.

Spiders use their silk threads in several ways. They make webs for catching prey. They also use the threads to make cocoons for their eggs. And they always drag a thread behind them as a safety line in case they fall.

As I watched, a fly flew into the web and got stuck. It buzzed its wings as hard as it could to try to break free. But in an instant the spider ran along her web to catch the fly. She bit the fly, and it quickly died from her poison. For several hours she sucked the prey's body juices. Then she let the fly's dry empty body drop from her web.



Underline the answers to the questions about the black widow spider.

1. Underline three phrases that describe a black widow spider.
 - a. **black, shiny body**
 - b. **eight legs**
 - c. **three body parts**
 - d. **red, hourglass-shaped spot**
 - e. **antennae**
2. What does it mean when a spider molts?
 - a. **it spins a new web**
 - b. **it sheds its skin**
 - c. **it lays its eggs**
3. The spider made a web of silk threads. Where did the threads come from?
 - a. **spinnerets on her belly**
 - b. **spinners on her feet**
 - c. **silk from her mouth**
4. From what are the silken threads of a web made?
 - a. **a solid string from within the spider's body**
 - b. **a liquid that comes from inside the spinnerets**
 - c. **a sticky substance from the spider's feet**
5. Underline three phrases that name uses for the spider's silk threads.
 - a. **to make cocoons for their eggs**
 - b. **to use as a safety line in case the spider falls**
 - c. **to swing from one part of the room to the next**
 - d. **to make webs for catching prey**

Comprehension

Read these facts about denim.

Did you know that denim—the material from which your jeans are made—has been around a very long while? In fact, denim was a popular item as far back as the time of Christopher Columbus.

Columbus is said to have used a material called denim for sails on his flagship, the "Santa Maria." The fabric supposedly came from Nimes, France, where cloth was referred to as *serge de Nimes*. Eventually, the word "denim" was derived from that French term.

At about the same time Columbus and his sailors were setting their denim sails for the New World, other men in Dhunga, India, were using the same kind of fabric for their trousers.

You guessed it! That's how we got the word "dungarees." They were named after the town of Dhunga, India, where men wore the first known denim pants.

During the American Gold Rush in the nineteenth century, prospectors and settlers brought denim out West. There it was tried first as a fabric for tents. But miners decided they liked the material better for work pants. And that's how denim got its start as a fabric for work clothes.

So, the next time you speak of your "old blue jeans," you should know you're not kidding. They've been around a long time.



Look on the next page and answer some questions.

Answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Comprehension

1. Denim was popular as far back as the time of _____.
2. In Columbus's time, denim was used for _____.
3. The fabric supposedly came from _____.
4. At about the same time, men in _____, were using the same kind of fabric for their _____.
5. The word _____ came from this place in India.
6. During the American Gold Rush, denim was first used as fabric for _____.
7. But miners decided they liked the material better for _____.



Long ago, the whole world was green and beautiful all year long. Demeter, the Goddess of Agriculture, saw to it that everything in the world kept growing. She enjoyed her work, especially because her daughter, Persephone, loved the outdoors so much.

Once, while Demeter traveled all over the world taking care of the growing things, Persephone was gathering some flowers in a field. Suddenly, the earth opened up and Hades, the king of the Underworld, appeared. He was in love with Persephone, and he took her to the Underworld to be his queen.

When Demeter returned and could not find her daughter, she was heartbroken. She searched the world for her, neglecting her duties on earth. The birds stopped singing, crops and flowers died, and the earth became cold and quiet.

Zeus, the king of the gods, saw what was hap-

pening on earth. He told Demeter where her daughter was. He promised to return her provided she had not eaten anything while she was in the Underworld.

Meanwhile, Hades agreed to let Persephone go if she would have something to eat before she left. Persephone took a fruit called a pomegranate, but ate only six of its seeds.

When Demeter saw her daughter; she wept with joy. But because Persephone had eaten the six seeds, she could only stay on earth for six months each year. During these six months, the earth is green, warm, and beautiful. For the other six months of the year, Persephone must return to the Underworld with Hades. During these six months, the earth is cold and hard and nothing will grow, because Demeter is lonely for her daughter and she neglects her duties.

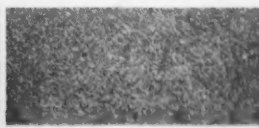
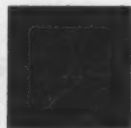
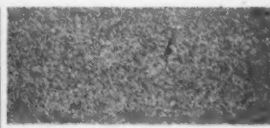
Write *fact* after each sentence that describes something real.
Write *fiction* after each sentence that describes something made up.

Comprehension

1. Many parts of the world enjoy warm weather all year long. _____
2. We have long winters because Persephone has to go to the Underworld.

3. When Demeter doesn't do her job, the weather turns cold. _____
4. There are four seasons during the year: winter, spring, summer, and autumn.

5. The warmer seasons of spring and summer are the growing seasons for many plants. _____
6. Before Persephone was taken to the Underworld, the weather all over the world was always like summer. _____



Norman and the White Lizard

Norman watched the slim white lizard in its cage. It ran around and played with a straw he held out to it.

Suddenly the lizard stood still and stared at him. "What a handsome prince you are!" it said.

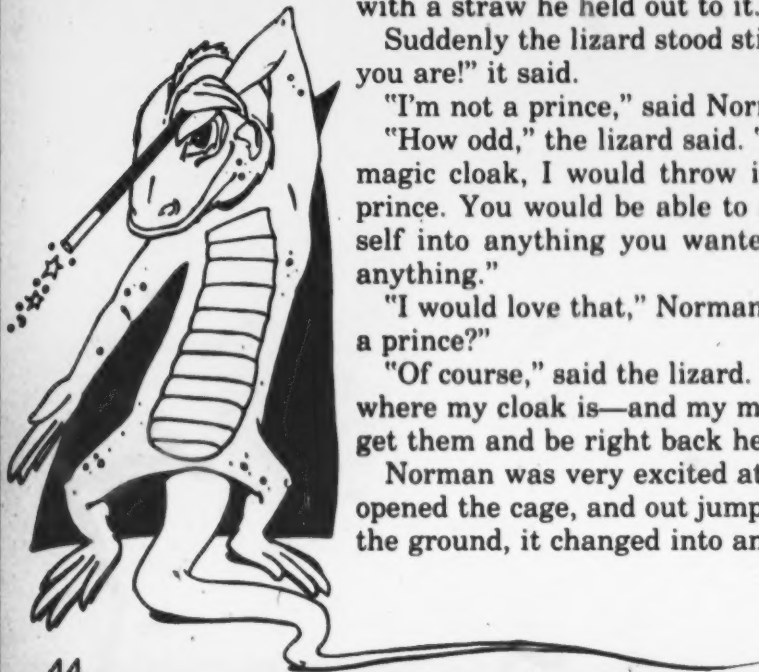
"I'm not a prince," said Norman. "I'm just an ordinary boy."

"How odd," the lizard said. "I was sure you were a prince. Now if I had my magic cloak, I would throw it over your shoulders and make you a magic prince. You would be able to appear and disappear. You could change yourself into anything you wanted to be, and you could go anywhere and see anything."

"I would love that," Norman said. "Do you really think that I could become a prince?"

"Of course," said the lizard. "If only I could get out of this cage! I know just where my cloak is—and my magic wand, too. If you would let me out, I could get them and be right back here in an instant."

Norman was very excited at the thought of becoming a magical prince. He opened the cage, and out jumped the white lizard. As soon as its feet touched the ground, it changed into an evil witch with wild hair and flashing eyes.



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

The Handy Raccoon



The raccoon is a handy little animal with a masked face that makes it look a little like a bandit. Bandit is a good name for a raccoon. He sleeps by day and prowls at night, poking, prodding, looking everywhere for something good to eat.

There are probably as many raccoons living today as there were when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Why does the raccoon survive? Because he is adaptable. He can live in a wide variety of places such as woods, salt marshes, and fields. And he will eat just about anything, from baby alligators to corn on the cob. Above all, the raccoon is handy with his hands.

Yes, raccoons have hands: hands that grope under logs for beetles, hands that feel underwater for crayfish, hands that reach into nests for eggs, hands that scrape away the snow that covers acorns, hands that dig sand to reach buried turtle eggs. They have quick hands that grab frogs, and clever hands that learn how to get the lids off people's garbage cans. Oh, the raccoon is a handy fellow!

Answer these questions about the article on the raccoon.

Comprehension

1. Underline the physical feature of the raccoon that helps you recognize it.
a. masked face b. striped tail c. pointed ears
2. Underline two reasons why "bandit" is a good name for a raccoon.
**a. The raccoon has a masked face.
b. The raccoon cannot be trusted.
c. The raccoon prowls around at night looking for food to take.**
3. The raccoon is "adaptable." Underline what *adaptable* means.
**a. easy to care for
b. makes a good pet
c. able to adjust to almost any situation**
4. Raccoons eat almost any kind of food. Write the names of three foods mentioned in the story that you would also eat.

5. Several verbs in the article express how raccoons use their hands. For example, raccoons *gripe*. Write four more verbs from the article.

Comprehension

A *generalization* is a special kind of conclusion.

A generalization is a statement based on facts that are given.

Read the two paragraphs that are below.

From the facts that are given, underline two conclusions that can be drawn from each paragraph.

1 Of all the members of the seal family, few are noisier, more strangely shaped, or larger than the northern elephant seal found off the coast of California and Mexico. It can bellow as loudly as a diesel truck, has a long elephant-like nose, and looks like a monstrous sausage. It is an animal that can go without food for three months at a time.

- a. The northern elephant seal has a long elephant-like nose.
- b. The northern elephant seal is larger and noisier than other seals.
- c. All seals live off the coast of California and Mexico.

2 In the northern United States many people like to stay inside when winter winds bring snow and cold. Their pets like to stay inside too. But there are people who eagerly look forward to the coming of winter. So do their dogs. These people are dogsled racers. Their dogs are, of course, sled dogs.

- a. No animal likes to be out in the winter cold.
- b. Many people prefer to stay indoors during the winter months.
- c. Some people enjoy the winter sport of dogsled racing.

Read the paragraphs and underline the answers to the questions.

As the United States ages, so do its roads and bridges. Many of our roads and highways are in bad shape because they have not been properly maintained. Another reason our highways have been wearing out is the use of these roads by increasingly heavy farm tractors and double truck trailers. Finally, the inflated cost of repairs has eaten up the funds available.

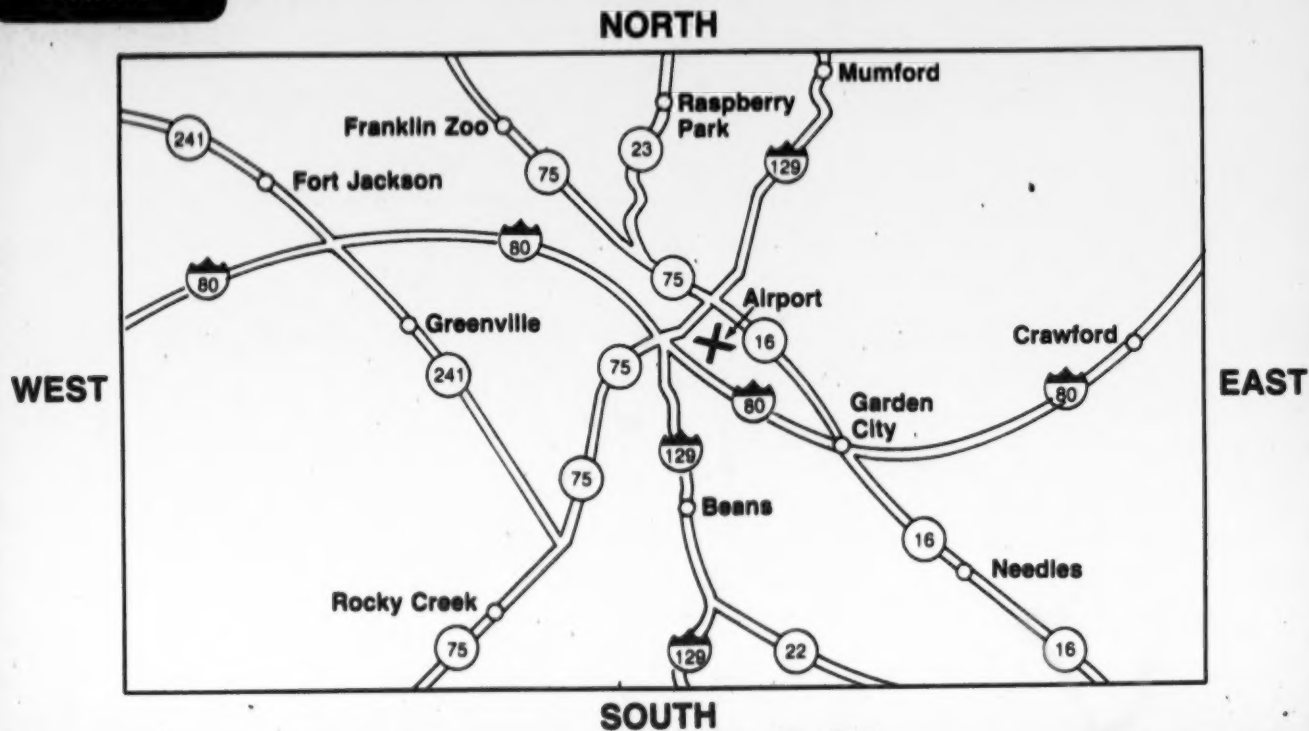
Equally serious is the condition of our bridges. There are over half a million bridges in the United States, and seventy-five percent of them need either immediate repairs or complete replacement.

-
1. About how many bridges in the U.S. are in poor condition?
- a. over a million b. about ten thousand
- c. close to half a million

Reading in the Content Areas

2. Which sentence tells the main idea of the paragraphs?
- a. Many of the roads and bridges in the United States are in need of repair.
- b. The builders of our roads and bridges did a poor job.
- c. Most highways and bridges can no longer be used.
3. Underline three reasons why our roads and bridges are in such poor shape.
- a. The high cost of repairs has used up the funds.
- b. They were not properly constructed.
- c. They have not been properly maintained.
- 51 d. Heavy vehicles wear out the roads.

Look at this map. Then underline the answers to the questions on the next page.



1. To drive from Rocky Creek to Fort Jackson, what roads would you take?
 - a. 75 North to 241 North b. 75 North to 80 West
 - c. 17 North to 75 North

2. In which direction would you be traveling if you went from Beans to the Franklin Zoo?
 - a. south b. west c. north d. east

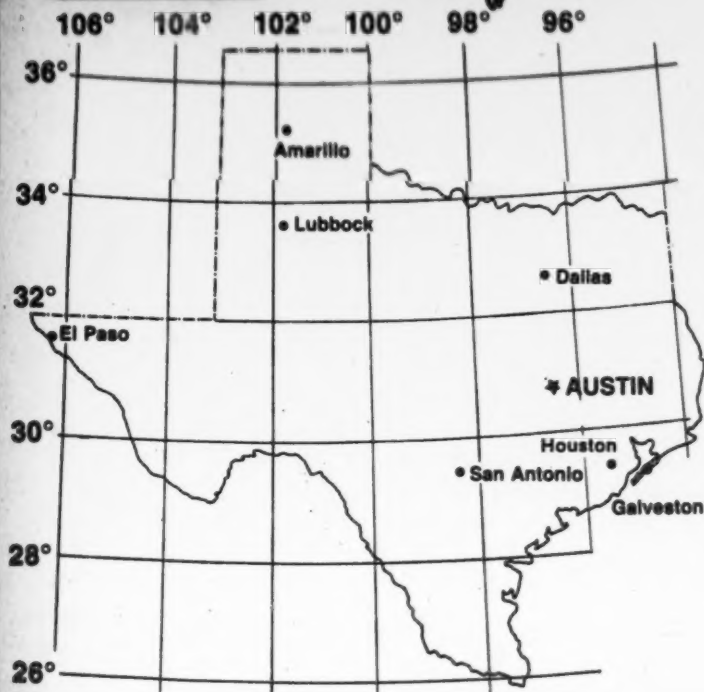
3. If you lived in Raspberry Park, what would be the easiest way of getting to the airport?
 - a. 23 North to 75 South b. 23 South to 75 South c. 23 South to 75 North

4. How would you get from Needles to Fort Jackson?
 - a. 16 North to 75 North b. 16 North to 80 West to 241 North
 - c. 129 North to 80 West to 241 North

5. Find Mumford on the map. From Mumford go south on 129 until you come to Route 80. Go east on 80 until you come to Route 16. What is the town at the intersection of Routes 80 and 16?
 - a. Garden City b. Needles c. Fort Jackson

6. If you were leaving the airport and wanted to go to Greenville, which routes would you take?
 - a. 80 West and 241 North b. 80 East and 16 North c. 80 West and 241 South

TEXAS



This is a map of the state of Texas.
It shows latitude and longitude.

LATITUDE

Latitude is the distance measured on the earth's surface north and south of the equator. Latitude is measured in degrees. Each degree equals about 69 miles. On a map the lines of latitude are drawn running east and west.

LONGITUDE

Longitude is the distance measured on the earth's surface going east and west. On a map the lines of longitude are drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole. Longitude is also measured in degrees.

Look at the map carefully to find each city described below.
Write the name of the city in the space provided.

1. This city has been the state capital since 1845. It is located a little above 30° north latitude and at 97° west longitude.

2. The home of a football team called the Cowboys, this city is at 32.5° north latitude and 96.5° west longitude.

3. You will find this city at 31.5° north latitude and 106.5° west longitude. It is in the westernmost part of the state.

4. Near this city you'll find the NASA space center. The city is located at 29.5° north latitude and 95.2° west longitude.

5. This city is the home of the Alamo, where Davy Crockett was killed in battle during the Texas Revolution. It is at 29° north latitude and 98.3° west longitude.

Read these paragraphs about wooden roads, called *plank roads*. Then answer the questions on the next page.

Plank Roads

Imagine a road made out of wood! Imagine riding on such a road. Wooden roads, called plank roads, once were common in many parts of the United States. Riding on them must have been awfully bumpy, but at least horses and wagons wouldn't get stuck in mud as they might on a dirt road.

The roads were built and owned by private companies. These companies charged people money to use the road, just as on toll roads today.

The first step in making a plank road was to clear and grade, or flatten, a roadbed. The grading was done by a big heavy roller that was pulled over the ground by horses or oxen.

After the road was graded, two shallow trenches were dug in the roadbed. These trenches were parallel and were placed as far apart as a

wagon's wheels. Long beams, called stringers, were laid in the trenches. Then planks were nailed across these beams, making the road.

The roads were only one lane wide. On one side of the road and even with it, the earth was leveled and packed by the roller. This made a shoulder ten or twelve feet wide so wagons could pass each other. Without this shoulder the roads would all have been one way.

Plank roads were most popular between 1840 and 1855. After 1860 many of the companies went out of business. But plank roads continued to be used for many years, and new ones were still being built in the late 1800s. By then plank roads were mostly used as a way to get to the railroads, which had become the "modern" way to travel.

Underline the answers to questions 1 to 3.

1. During what period of history were plank roads the most popular?
 a. **between 1850 and 1860** b. **between 1840 and 1855** c. **after 1860**
2. Who built these plank roads?
 a. **private companies** b. **the government** c. **each state**
3. How were the plank roads like the toll roads of today?
 a. **People were charged money to use the roads.**
 b. **Both types of roads are made of wooden planks.**
 c. **Both types of roads are privately owned.**
4. Building these plank roads involved quite a process. Number the steps in order.
 - _____ Long beams, called stringers, were laid in the trenches.
 - _____ A roadbed was cleared and graded, or flattened.
 - _____ Two shallow trenches were dug in the roadbed.
 - _____ The planks were nailed across the beams, making the road.
5. Write the name of the form of transportation that became the modern way to travel after the plank roads.

The Table of Contents is in the front of a book.
It lists the chapters of a book and tells what pages they are on.

Cowboys in Hawaii

Chapter I

The Cattle Arrive 3

Chapter II

Paniolos, the First Cowboys 9

Chapter III

Whaling Ships and Beef 17

Chapter IV

Green Grass, Grain, Pineapple Mash 22

Chapter V

365 Days of Summer 30
56

1. What is the title of this book?

2. How many chapters are there? _____
3. On what page does Chapter II begin? _____
4. It probably ends on page _____.
5. To find out about the first cowboys in Hawaii,
you would look in _____.
6. If you wanted to know what the cattle in Hawaii
are fed, in which chapter would you look?

7. If you wanted to find out when the first cattle
were brought to Hawaii, which chapter would
you look in? _____
8. Which chapter probably tells what the climate is
like? _____

Read these paragraphs carefully.
Then answer the questions.

In the Philippines the carabao was domesticated long ago to help with farm work in the hot, marshy, flooded lowlands that are typical of rice-growing countries such as the Philippines.

The Filipino farmer and his carabao plow a field to prepare it for growing rice, the main food crop in Asia. Some people call the carabao "the living tractor of Asia" because of all the farm work it does.

Like cows, carabaos give rich milk that is made into soft, white cheese. Children sell the fresh cheese by the roadsides to help their parents.

1. The main food crop in Asia is _____.
2. What words describe the rice fields? _____
3. What do some people call the carabao? _____

4. Why? _____
5. Besides being a hard worker, how else is the carabao helpful to a farmer?

Proofreading marks show where changes should be made in something that has been written. Look at these proofreading marks carefully to learn what they mean.

Proofreading Marks

- # begin a new paragraph
- ↵ delete (take out)
- ^ insert (add)
- ⌚ upper-case (capital letter)
- ℓ lower-case (small letter)

Read this paragraph. Then rewrite it on the next page. Be sure to make all of the changes.

Tu Bishvat, a Jewish holiday which comes ^{on} six weeks after Hanukkah, celebrates ^{the} arrival of spring in Israel. On that day schoolchildren from all over Israel March out to the hillsides of Judea to plant seedlings. [^] Tu bishvat is the festival called "the new Year of the trees."



Reading in the Content Areas

Read more about the Jewish holiday of Tu Bishvat.
Then underline the answers to the questions.

In ancient days, whenever a child was born, a tree was planted—a cedar for a boy and a cypress for a girl. The children cared for the trees as they grew up. In modern times, as Jews returned to the land of Israel, they immediately set about reforesting the hillsides. They knew that trees hold down the soil and produce fruits and timber.

Each year on Tu Bishvat, the children of Israel go to the hillsides. They go in pairs, each pair carrying a seedling. They stand at their planting places, awaiting the trumpet's signal to begin. At the trumpet's call, they set the seedlings firmly in the ground. When all the young trees have been planted, they march down the hills and join hands in circles dancing a joyous hora.

-
1. Underline two practical reasons for planting trees each year.
 - a. The roots of trees hold the soil in place to prevent the soil from washing away.
 - b. Trees are difficult to grow in Israel.
 - c. Trees produce fruit and timber and add beauty to the land.
 2. What ancient tradition taught the children of Israel to care for nature?
 - a. the feast of Hannukah b. their birthdays
 - c. caring for the trees that were planted when they were born
 3. What is the meaning of a hora from the reading selection?
 - a. a holiday b. a Jewish song c. a Jewish dance

How many of these science terms do you know?

Match each word with its meaning by writing the letter of the definition on the line next to the word.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|--|
| 1. hibernate | _____ | a. to become larger |
| 2. plankton | _____ | b. one of the largest teeth at the back of the jaw |
| 3. fossil | _____ | c. an animal hunted or killed by another animal for food |
| 4. molar | _____ | d. area in which an animal naturally lives |
| 5. expand | _____ | e. remains of a plant or animal that lived long ago |
| 6. habitat | _____ | f. to spend the winter in an inactive state |
| 7. decompose | _____ | g. the early stage of an insect |
| 8. instinct | _____ | h. to rot or decay |
| 9. prey | _____ | i. very small plant and animal life that floats in the sea |
| 10. larva | _____ | j. natural tendency to act in a certain way |

Read these paragraphs about the hermit crab.

The hermit crab is a tiny sea creature that often lives right along the shoreline. For the first part of its life, it swims in the ocean. But it soon begins its lifelong search for a bigger and better place to live.

At first there are plenty of houses for young hermit crabs. Small, empty snail shells lie scattered on the ocean floor. The little crab picks out one it likes, moves in, and carries its shell around everywhere it goes.

When searching for a new home, the hermit explores each empty shell carefully. First, it picks up the shell and peers inside. Next, the crab reaches in to make sure that no one already lives there. Finally, satisfied that this

shell is better than the one it's wearing, the hermit scurries out of the old shell and into its new home.

A hermit crab's soft body is shaped like a corkscrew. That way it fits right into the curve of the shell. Since most shells are "right-handed," the hermit becomes right-handed too. Its right claw grows to almost twice the size of its left one.

Hermit crabs come in many sizes and colors. One species has blue markings on the tips of its feet. Other hermit crabs are very hairy. But they are all the same in one way—they all borrow a shell for a home.



Draw your own conclusions after reading the paragraphs about the hermit crab.

- 1. Why do you think the hermit crab must always look for a bigger and better place to live?**

- 2. What do you think would happen to the crab if it could not find a shell?**

- 3. Name two ways a hermit crab might protect itself.**

- 4. Why do you think this crab is called "hermit"?**

Read the paragraphs and answer the questions.

The Australian Koala

Australia's cuddliest animal is the koala. Koalas have small, brown eyes, beautiful fur that can range from grey to tawny brown, white fur "vests," leathery black noses, and tufted ears. Although they do look like little bears, they are not bears at all. They are *marsupials*. Koala babies do most of their growing in their mothers' pouches.

Because they live in trees, koalas are said to be *arboreal*. They have an amazing sense of balance and can even stay up in trees when it is very windy and when they are asleep.

Koalas are very sociable animals, living in colonies. They live in the wild only in Australia, but there are a few places where you can see them kept in a zoo.

1. The following three words describe koalas. Match each word with its meaning.

_____ marsupials

a. able to live in a community

_____ arboreal

b. an animal that carries its young in a pouch.

_____ sociable

c. living in trees

2. Underline the phrase that describes the natural home of the koala.

a. in the wilds of Australia b. in America
c. only in zoos

3. Underline the physical characteristics of the koala.

a. small brown eyes
b. grey to brown fur
c. webbed feet
d. white fur
"vests"

e. long bushy tails
f. leathery black nose

Australia has about 150 species of marsupials, mammals that carry their young in a pouch.

The following chart gives information about three of these marsupials.

ANIMAL NAME	CHARACTERISTICS	ADULT SIZE	HOME	FOOD
kangaroo or wallaroo	brown, grey, or red fur; large hind legs; small front legs; long tail; deerlike head; large ears	6-7 feet tall, 100-150 pounds	plains, woodlands, grasslands, deserts	plants
wombat	thick brown fur; small ears; a burrowing animal	4 feet long, 30-75 pounds	forest, plains	grass, roots, leaves
koala	soft, thick grey or brown fur; sharp claws; no tail; small, round ears	25-30 inches long, 15-30 pounds	trees	leaves, bark

Circle the animal(s) that fit(s) each description.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. plant eaters | a. kangaroo | b. wombat | c. koala |
| 2. long tail | a. kangaroo | b. wombat | c. koala |
| 3. small ears | a. kangaroo | b. wombat | c. koala |
| 4. live in or around trees | a. kangaroo | b. wombat | c. koala |
| 5. smallest in size | a. kangaroo | b. wombat | c. koala |

Read these paragraphs about dinosaurs.

The first dinosaur fossils were discovered about 150 years ago. People thought that the fossils were similar to parts of lizards and other reptiles that live today. In fact, the first dinosaur to be named was called Iguanodon (iguana tooth) because its teeth seemed to be like those of the reptiles called iguanas. So when a scientist made up the name "dinosaur," the Greek words which mean "terrible lizard" were used.

Dinosaur fossils—mostly bones, teeth, and footprints preserved in stone—are our main clues to the lives of dinosaurs. But fossils do not tell us the color of dinosaurs, and we will probably never know what sounds they made.

Complete these facts about dinosaurs.

1. The word "dinosaur" means _____.
2. The first dinosaur to be named was called _____, meaning _____.
3. The first dinosaur fossils were discovered about _____.
4. Two things we will probably never know about dinosaurs are _____ and _____.
5. The dinosaur fossils we have are mostly _____, _____, and _____.

Read these paragraphs about rattlesnakes.

Only rattlesnakes have a rattle. It is made up of buttonlike segments at the tip of the tail. Every time a rattlesnake sheds its skin, a new segment is added. Young snakes grow fast and add three or four buttons to the rattle each year. But older snakes add only one segment in a year, or sometimes none at all.

Rattlesnakes and other snakes of the same family have two large, hollow, movable teeth called fangs in the front of the upper jaw. When the fangs are not in use, they are folded back out of the way. In biting, the rattlesnake swings its fangs forward and strikes the prey. Poison is injected through holes in the fangs.

Read the questions about rattlesnakes.
Answer each by circling YES or NO.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Is the rattlesnake's rattle at the tip of its tail? | YES | NO |
| 2. Are new segments added to the rattle as the snake grows? | YES | NO |
| 3. Do only rattlesnakes have two hollow fangs? | YES | NO |
| 4. Are there snakes other than rattlesnakes that are poisonous? | YES | NO |
| 5. Do only young rattlesnakes shed their skin? | YES | NO |
| 6. Are the snake's fangs folded back when not in use? | YES | NO |

Read these paragraphs about the bald eagle.

At one time bald eagles nested throughout most of North America. But they started disappearing because there were fewer and fewer places to live. Then, about 20 years ago, we almost lost the last survivors.

The insecticide DDT was getting into our rivers. Fish, the eagles' main food, were building up DDT in their bodies. DDT did not kill the eagles, but it made the shells of the eagles' eggs

very thin. This made it difficult for the eggs to hatch.

Fortunately, we stopped using DDT because of the many other bad things it did. The bald eagle became our most protected species. There are now teams of wildlife experts studying and keeping track of them. Anyone who finds a dead eagle must give it to a government agent.

Underline the answers to the questions.

1. What first caused the bald eagle to begin to disappear?
a. lack of food b. lack of places to live c. hunters
2. What almost caused the extinction of the bald eagle about 20 years ago?
a. effects of DDT b. hunters c. lack of food
3. What effect did the DDT have on the eagles?
**a. The eagles were being poisoned. b. The fish were dying.
 c. The shells of the eagles' eggs became very thin.**

4. If the DDT problem had not been solved, what might have happened to cause the extinction of the eagle?
 - a. The poison would get into the eagles' bloodstreams.
 - b. There would be no more fish for the eagles to eat.
 - c. The eagles' eggs would not fully hatch, and no new chicks would be born.
5. Why do you think that people finding dead eagles must turn them in to a government agent?
 - a. to determine the cause of its death
 - b. to save its feathers
 - c. to bury it

Since 1600 many kinds of wildlife have become extinct. Some of these animals include the Carolina parakeet, the passenger pigeon, the California grizzly bear, and the Florida black wolf. Other animals that face the danger of extinction are the Asiatic lion, the Bengal tiger, the blue whale, the orang-utan, the whooping crane, the California condor, and others.



6. Circle the reasons that you think certain animals are becoming extinct.
 - a. lack of food b. hunting c. lack of homes
 - d. pollution poisoning the air and water e. too expensive to keep

Read the paragraph about solar energy and underline the answers to the questions.

There are a whole lot of problems in using solar energy for our different energy needs. One of the easiest ways to use solar energy is for heating houses. Most houses receive enough sunlight energy each day to do the job. There are three problems that need to be solved. First, we must change the light energy into heat. Then we must get the heat inside the house. And finally, we need to store some of the heat to keep the house warm at night. We have learned to solve all of these problems, and solar-heated houses are being built today.

1. What is one of the easiest ways of using solar energy?
 a. lighting greenhouses b. running machinery c. heating houses
2. What three problems had to be solved before sunlight could be used to heat homes?
 a. the solar heat had to be stored to warm the home at night
 b. the number of sunny days per year had to be figured
 c. the light energy had to be changed into heat
 d. the heat had to be captured inside the house
3. What are three other uses for solar energy?
 a. to heat tap water b. power for engines
 c. tanning d. heating outdoor swimming pools

72

Solve these problems.

1. You work 8 hours a day, 5 days a week. If you earn \$120.00 a week, how much do you earn in one day? _____
2. How much do you earn in an hour? _____
3. If you are given a raise of \$.20 per hour, what will you now earn in a day? _____
4. How much will you now earn in a week? _____
5. Your new salary shows an increase of _____ a week.

WORK SPACE

73

Solve these problems.

1. Two chickens were purchased at the store. One chicken weighed $2\frac{2}{3}$ pounds and the other weighed $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.
How many pounds of chicken were purchased? _____
2. Matt and Liz have been jogging each day. On the first day they jogged $5\frac{2}{3}$ miles. On the second day they jogged $4\frac{1}{6}$ miles. And on the third day they jogged $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
How many miles did they jog in the three days? _____

How much further did they jog the third day than the first? _____
3. There was a sale at the fruit stand. All the fruit was priced at 98¢ a pound. The first customer bought $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of apples, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of grapes, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of oranges.
How many pounds of fruit were bought? _____

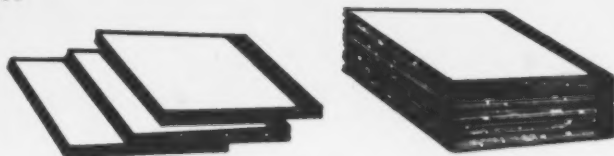
How much did the fruit cost? _____

WORK SPACE

Which is the better buy?

Compare the prices of the sale items below.
Circle the price that is the better buy.

1.



- a. 3 writing tablets for \$3.25 b. 5 writing tablets for \$4.05

2.



- a. 2 record albums for \$11.96 b. 3 record albums for \$16.77

3.



- a. 8 pens for \$2.80 b. 12 pens for \$5.04

4.



- a. 3 tennis balls for \$2.67 b. 4 tennis balls for \$3.40

Fill out this order form by ordering at least three items.
Be sure to add the correct amount of postage.

GREMLIN BOOKS

Order Form

_____ Famous Mysteries	\$1.65	Cost of Books _____
_____ Make Your Own Adventure.....	\$1.35	Poster _____
_____ Martha's Friends	\$1.40	Postage _____
_____ Legend of Big Foot	\$1.65	Total _____
_____ Pat and Bill.....	\$1.35	Postage: For orders less than \$3.00, postage is \$.50. For orders of \$3.00 and more, postage is \$.80.
_____ Bonus Poster.....	\$.30	

Send to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

Eileen lives at home with her parents. She helps pay the bills with her salary. This chart shows what Eileen does with her monthly earnings.



- How much does Eileen earn altogether, in one month? _____
- How much money does Eileen put into savings in one year? _____
- Eileen contributes \$325 for food and rent. One fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) of that amount is spent on what other item on the graph?

- How much more is spent on heat and water than on auto expenses during one year? _____
- Exactly one half of Eileen's monthly salary is spent on

Solve these problems.

WORK SPACE

1. To make his special party punch, Kevin needs 3 quarts of ginger ale, $2\frac{1}{4}$ quarts of orange juice, $1\frac{3}{4}$ quarts of strawberries, and 2 quarts of sherbet. How many quarts does he need altogether?
-

2. A box full of granola cereal weighs $16\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The box alone weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. How many ounces of cereal are in the box?
-

3. There are 27,520 people living in Bruce County. If $\frac{1}{8}$ of those people are farmers, how many farmers are there in Bruce County?
-

4. How many 3-meter lengths of cars are in a traffic jam 12,894 meters long?
-

These thermometers measure degrees of temperature in Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) and Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

1. At what temperature does water freeze in degrees Fahrenheit? _____

In degrees Celsius? _____

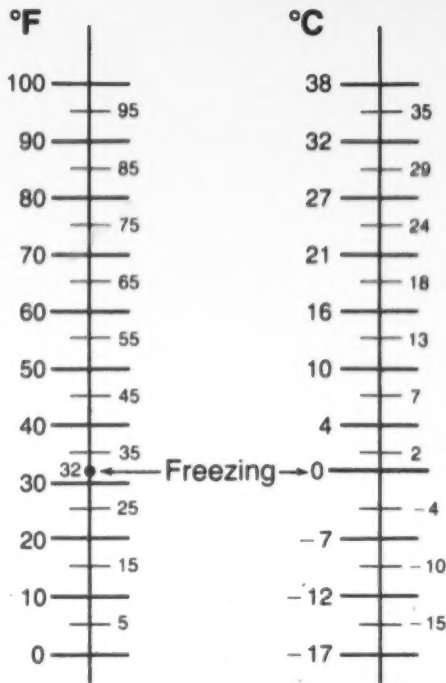
2. When the temperature is 10°C , what is it in $^{\circ}\text{F}$?

3. At noon, the temperature was 85°F . What would that be in Celsius? _____

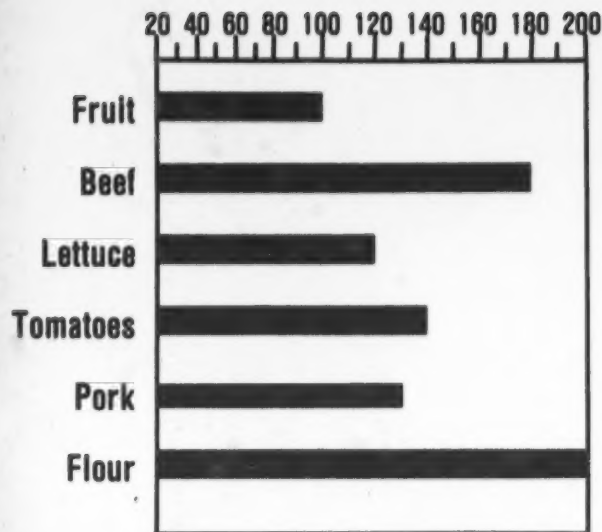
4. If the temperature went up to 90°F , what is it in Celsius? _____

5. What is the highest temperature you can remember where you live? Give your answer in $^{\circ}\text{F}$ and $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Mathematics



This bar graph shows how many pounds of food were used at Mario's Restaurant in one week. Mario's is a family restaurant that is famous for its homemade bread and Italian dishes.



1. Name the six foods that are measured on this graph.

2. How many pounds of beef were used? _____

How many pounds of pork? _____

Number of pounds of meat per month is _____.

3. Which food was used the least? _____

4. Which food was used the most? _____

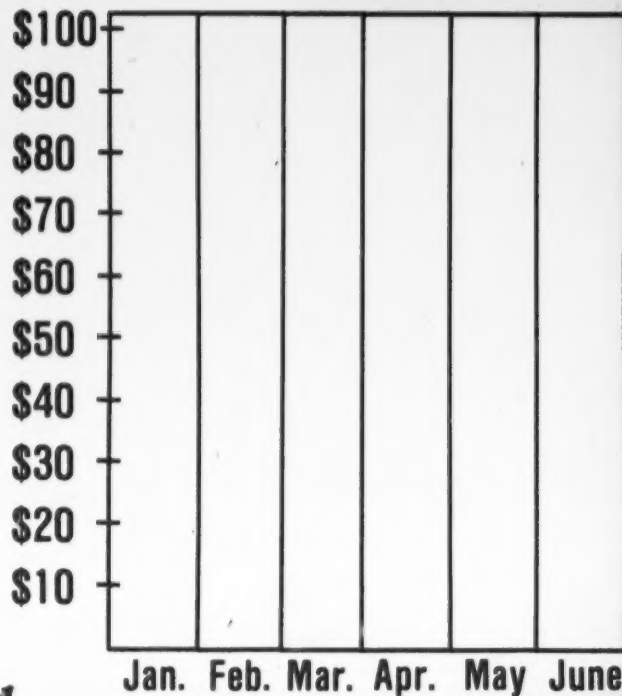
How many pounds were used? _____

5. The amount of flour used was exactly twice as much as the amount of which food? _____

6. Explain why you think so much flour was used. _____

Draw a bar graph that shows the following information:

1. Each month Bill tries to add to his savings account. He started with \$30.00 in January.
2. He added \$20.00 in February, so his total for that month was up to \$50.00.
3. In March he added another \$5.00. His March total was \$55.00.
4. Bill's birthday was in April, and he received a total of \$45.00 from his relatives. He put it all in the bank and brought his account up to \$100.00.
5. For Mother's Day in May, Bill withdrew \$25.00 to buy a gift for his mother. This left \$75.00 in his account.
6. Early in June Bill earned \$20.00 by mowing lawns. He added this to his account, but later in the month withdrew \$25.00 to buy a Father's Day gift. How much was left in June? _____
Show it on the graph.



Mathematics

The following chart shows the amount of money spent each week for groceries by four different families. The amounts were recorded for a period of five weeks.

Using the work space below, figure the average amount spent by each family over the five-week period.

Family	First Week	Second Week	Third Week	Fourth Week	Fifth Week	AVERAGE
Gonzales	\$42.12	\$40.73	\$40.40	\$37.00	\$41.80	
O'Reilly	\$39.35	\$47.43	\$45.76	\$44.41	\$41.00	
Morimoto	\$52.00	\$53.76	\$54.16	\$50.76	\$53.87	
Schultz	\$62.35	\$53.24	\$55.11	\$52.14	\$53.21	

Which family's average food bill is the highest? _____

lowest? _____

WORK SPACE

82

Read about Haiku poetry. Then answer the questions on the right.

Haiku is a Japanese form of poetry. It is not hard to understand. Nothing has to rhyme. All you have to remember is that the first and third lines should contain five syllables and the second line should contain seven syllables.

Japanese poets try to make each Haiku "paint a picture" with words.

The white pretty snow,
Falling slowly, softly down,
Making the ground white.

As the night hawk flies
He glides higher and higher
As he sees the ground.

A big butterfly
In a sleeping cocoon now.
Will he wake up soon?

Beneath the cool pond
Frogs like to dive, swim, and jump.
Above, lily pads.

1. How many syllables altogether are in each Haiku?

2. How many lines are in each Haiku? _____
3. What do Japanese poets try to do with each Haiku?

4. In what other way are these five Haiku similar?

5. Write a Haiku of your own on the lines below.

Literature

A fable is a written story that is designed to teach a lesson, or *moral*. Read the fables on these pages and answer the questions on the right.

One winter a farmer found a snake that was stiff and frozen from the cold. He felt sorry for it, picked it up, and put it in his shirt pocket. The warmth quickly revived the snake. True to its natural instincts, the snake bit the farmer and injected the deadly venom. "Oh!" cried the farmer, "This is what I get for trying to be helpful."

A dog carrying a bone in his mouth was crossing a stream by means of a bridge. When he saw his reflection in the stream, he thought it was another dog carrying a larger bone. He snapped greedily to get the "other" bone, and he lost the one he had.

Put an X by the correct answer.

1. Which lesson, or moral, does this fable teach?
_____ a. **Birds of a feather flock together.**
_____ b. **Even great kindness will not change those who are ungrateful.**
_____ c. **Look before you leap.**
2. What does "true to its natural instincts" mean?

3. What is a good moral for this fable?
_____ a. **A rolling stone gathers no moss.**
_____ b. **Every man should mind his own business.**
_____ c. **Be content with what you already have.**
4. A good word to describe this dog is _____.

Two men were traveling together. One of them picked up a bag that was lying in the road. When he saw that it was full of gold, he said, "I have found some gold!"

"No, my friend," said the other, "don't say 'I' but say 'We' have found some gold."

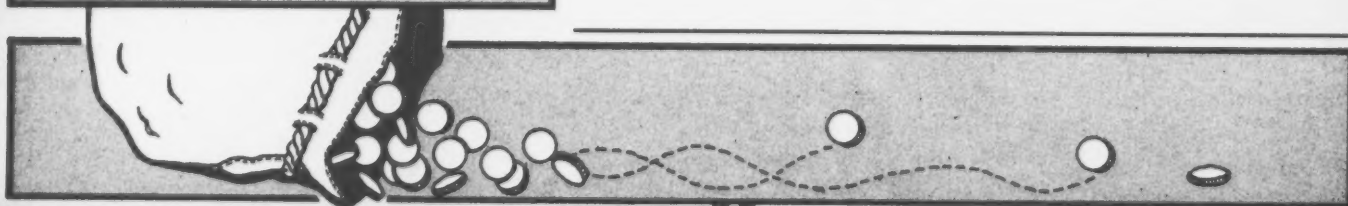
Before long they saw the owner of the bag of gold running after them. The man who found the bag said, "We're really in trouble now!"

The other one said, "No, my friend, you're in trouble. You are the one who found the gold."

5. What is a good moral for this fable?

- _____ a. A true friend will not desert you in time of trouble.
- _____ b. He who shares the prize should share the danger.
- _____ c. Those who try to please everyone please no one.

6. Explain what the moral to this fable means.



Literature

The following are words you may meet when studying literature. How many do you know? Match the word on the left with the definition on the right. Put the letter of the definition on the line next to the word.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| 1. biography | _____ | a. any person in a book, story, play, or movie |
| 2. fable | _____ | b. a form of Japanese poetry containing only three lines |
| 3. hero | _____ | c. conversation between two or more persons in a book or play |
| 4. fiction | _____ | d. the main story in a book or play |
| 5. autobiography | _____ | e. literature that tells about real persons, places, or events |
| 6. character | _____ | f. the true story of a person's life, written by another person |
| 7. nonfiction | _____ | g. literature about persons, places, or events that are not real |
| 8. plot | _____ | h. the story of a person's life, written by that person |
| 9. Haiku | _____ | i. a made-up story that is meant to teach a lesson, or moral |
| 10. dialogue | _____ | j. the main character in a story, play, book, or poem |

When a story is told by the speaker who actually experienced it, it is in the first person—I, we.

When it is told about someone or something, it is in the third person—he, she, it.

Read these sentences and tell what person they are.

1. In the spring and summer I walked many kilometers of muddy trails and roads looking for wolf tracks. _____
2. Even though they do not have wings, spiders have been seen hundreds of miles out at sea and have been found two miles up in the air. _____
3. I always take a running start when I compete in the high jump. _____
4. Carrying his shoes in one hand, Jeff tiptoed along the dark hall. _____
5. Although we worked from sunrise to sunset, we never got tired of working with animals. _____
6. Zebras will often ignore a pride of lions when they know the lions are not hunting. _____
7. The young girl wondered how the ladybug got its name. _____

Read these sentences carefully. On the line under each one, tell whether the sentence is part of a biography or an autobiography.

I am a biologist, and my new job would be to help control the insects that destroy the plantation's crop.

1. _____

When Andres was a little boy in Granada, a city in the south of Spain, he became enchanted with the music of the guitar.

2. _____

Ever since I was a little girl, I have had lots of dreams. I wanted to be a ballet dancer, an opera singer, or an Olympic athlete.

3. _____

Grant Wood was born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1891. Only one type of work interested Grant: he wanted to be an artist.

4. _____

On the lines below write a few sentences about your own life. You may write it as an autobiography or a biography. Give it a title and tell whether it is a biography or an autobiography.

An autobiography is the story of a person's life, written by that person.

Read these paragraphs about Jumbo the elephant. Pretend you are Jumbo and rewrite them so they are an autobiography—as if Jumbo were telling the story himself. An autobiography should be in the first person.

In 1863 a baby elephant, not yet 5 feet tall, arrived at the Paris Zoo. His name was Jumbo. When Jumbo was four years old, he was traded to the London Zoo for a rhinoceros.

Jumbo grew to be the largest elephant ever to be kept in captivity. He stood a towering 11 1/2 feet tall and weighed nearly 7 tons. Jumbo became the most famous elephant of all time, and people began to use his name to mean anything of great size.

Read the following poem.

Third from the Left

By Beverly McLoughland

I am a book on a shelf,
Third from the left
In a corner of the library,
But I've been around.

Last month I was at the beach with
Jack.

And the month before I was on a
picnic with Annie.

In fact, I'm hardly ever here.

Once I was stuffed into a brown
canvas bag

Between a T-shirt and a pair of red
flannel pajamas.

That night I found myself
In the middle of the woods
With a bright light flashing across
every page of me
From 36 to 101.

And it was only this morning
That I got back to my usual place—
Third from the left—
And was glad to be on my shelf again
After a six-hour ride cross-country
In a super jumbo jet.

You know, I could use a little rest,
and . . .

Uh oh!

There's that ticklish feeling down my
spine again.

Where to now, friend?

Look on the next page and answer
some questions about this poem.

Reading in the Content Areas

1. Who is telling the story in this poem?
 - a. the librarian b. the book c. the bookshelf
2. What does "third from the left" mean?
 - a. the book's location on the shelf
 - b. it was the third favorite book
 - c. it was one of three books left to read
3. How can a book travel to so many places?
 - a. It is magical. b. People borrow it from the library.
 - c. It often falls from the shelf.
4. Why was the book being stuffed in a brown canvas bag?
 - a. It was being sold.
 - b. It was being thrown away.
 - c. It was being taken on a camping trip.
5. Explain what is happening when the book describes "a bright light flashing across every page of me."
 - a. There is lightning outside. b. Someone is reading with a flashlight.
 - c. The light bulb in the reading lamp is about to burn out.
6. What is "that ticklish feeling" mentioned at the end of the poem?
 - a. The book is being taken from the shelf again.
 - b. Someone is flipping through the book's pages.
 - c. Someone is tickling the book.

Literature

The following passage is an example of historical fiction. Read this story about a special friendship.

Do you have a special friend? If so, then maybe you will understand why friendship is so important.

This is a true story about a vow two friends made to each other. These two boys lived over two hundred years ago, in the eighteenth century.

Thomas Jefferson and Dabney Carr used to walk through the green woods of Monticello, in Virginia, to a huge oak tree, taking with them books to study. Tom's father owned this hill and later left the land to him when he died. The boys spent many hours under the oak, reading and studying. They became close friends and very attached to the oak tree. In fact, they loved it so much they made a vow to each other that whoever died first, the other would bury him at the foot of the oak. Years later Tom married and built his home on this hill.

In May, 1773, when Dabney was thirty years old, he died. Tom kept his promise and buried

him beneath the oak tree. On Dabney Carr's gravestone is written:

To his virtue, good sense, learning,
and friendship,
this stone is dedicated
by Thomas Jefferson
who of all men loved him most.

If you ever travel to Virginia, you may see the graves of Dabney Carr and Thomas Jefferson, side by side in the cemetery at Monticello. The cemetery is in the woods at the bottom of a brick path leading back to the house, but the oak tree that they loved is gone now. Most of the limbs and the main part were removed when they started to rot. The large trunk remained until this century, but it had to be removed also when it was feared it might fall on the graves of the two friends who made their vow under it.

Underline the answers to the questions.

1. What is the theme to the story?
 - a. **Friendship is an important and special feeling between two people that should always be preserved.**
 - b. Two people who are good friends should share things such as nature with each other.
 - c. Always tell your friends how much they are appreciated.
2. Where did Thomas Jefferson and Dabney Carr become such good friends?
 - a. **Monticello, New York**
 - b. Monticello, Virginia
 - c. Washington, D.C.
3. Where did they share a special place?
 - a. **under a maple tree**
 - b. in a field near their homes
 - c. under an oak tree
4. What vow did the friends make to each other?
 - a. **that they would be buried at the foot of the tree**
 - b. that they would never move away from each other
 - c. that they would always work together
5. What qualities do you think Thomas Jefferson admired most in his friend, Dabney?
 - a. **good sense**
 - b. **knowledge from learning**
 - c. **kindness to animals**
 - d. sense of humor
 - e. virtue
 - f. loyalty as a friend

Literature

Read this sentence.

The wind's quick hands grabbed my hat and playfully tossed it above the trees.

What is being given human qualities in the sentence?

- a. my hat b. the wind c. the trees

When a writer describes an animal or thing as if it were human, the writer is using *personification*.

Write the name of the animal or object in each sentence that is given human qualities.

1. My car had a bad cough this morning and did not want to go out in the freezing weather. _____
2. The tiny seedling smiled at the sun as it poked its leafy head through the soil. _____
3. The bad-tempered cloud burst and drenched all the unexpected sun bathers at the beach. _____
4. The sly fox tricked the farmer into giving it a chicken. _____
5. The lazy cat refused to chase the mice and chose to sun herself instead. _____

Reading Skills Check List

(Adapted from the Barbe Reading Skills Check List—Fifth Level)

The following are the reading skills presented in this book with the corresponding page numbers. Place a check mark by the skills that are done well.

I. Vocabulary Skills

- A. Vocabulary meaning in context (pages 7, 8, 11) _____
- B. Suffixes (page 9) _____
- C. Similes (page 12) _____
- D. Metaphors (page 13) _____
- E. Specialized vocabulary (pages 10, 61, 84) _____
- F. Figures of speech (page 14) _____

II. Study Skills

- A. Using guide words (page 15) _____
- B. Using the dictionary (pages 16, 17, 18, 19) _____
- C. Using an encyclopedia (pages 20–21) _____

- D. Using a table of contents (page 22) _____
- E. Using an index (page 23) _____
- F. Using the title page of a book (pages 24–25) _____
- G. Using the copyright page of a book (pages 24–25) _____
- H. Reading a time line (pages 26–27) _____
- I. Reading a map (pages 28–29, 34, 50–51, 52–53) _____
- J. Using reference books (pages 30–31) _____
- K. Interpreting details from a picture (pages 32–33) _____

- L. Reading a graph (pages 75, 78, 79) _____
- M. Getting information from a chart (pages 65, 80) _____
- N. Using proofreading marks (pages 58–59) _____
- O. Filling out an order form (page 74) _____

III. Comprehension Skills

A. Association of ideas of materials read

1. Completing a cloze passage (pages 35, 41) _____
2. Recalling details (pages 35, 36, 39, 41, 47) _____
3. Drawing conclusions (pages 36, 47, 48) _____

4. Predicting outcomes (pages 37, 45) _____
5. Distinguishing fact from fiction (page 43) _____
6. Making generalizations (page 48) _____

B. Reading in the content areas

1. Social studies (pages 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60) _____
2. Science (pages 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70) _____
3. Mathematics (pages 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80) _____
4. Literature (pages 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92) _____

Answer Key

page 7

1. a
2. c
3. virtue c love h
courageous f front g
intelligent d alike e
loyal a glance b

page 8

1. b 3. c 5. c 7. c
2. a 4. a 6. b 8. a

page 9

1. less
2. a. careful c. helpful
b. thoughtful d. powerful
3. a. toothless c. hopeless
b. sleepless d. thankless

page 10

1. d 4. b 7. j 10. e
2. i 5. c 8. g
3. f 6. h 9. a

page 11

1. d 3. f 5. g 7. b
2. e 4. c 6. a

page 12

1. as soft as cotton, a
 2. like two cents, a
 3. like sandpaper, b
 4. as loud as thunder, b
 5. like a horse, a
- 1-8 Answers will vary

page 13

1. Bridget is a ball of fire, a
s. she is a snail, b
3. foal is a tangle of legs, b
4. ants were an army, a
5. a mountain of bills, a
6. Jack is a fish, b
Sentences will vary

page 14

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 3. b | 5. f |
| 2. a | 4. c | 6. d |

page 15

- 1 bloom, blot
- 2 blotter, blueberry
- 3 blowtorch, blubber, blouse
- 4 panic, pensy, paragraph
- 5 panther, paper
- 6 parade, pantry
- 7 give, glance
- 8 glacier, gizzard
- 9 glad, girl, given

pages 16 and 17

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. gorilla, soar | 5. a. 2 |
| 2. go-rii-ia | b. 1 |
| 3. gorilla—noun,
soar—verb | 6. Greek |
| 4. soar | 7. Africa |
| | 8. soar |

pages 18 and 19

1. noun, verb
blind-fold
2. noun
on a tree grapefruits grow
in bunches like grapes

3. log-i-cal
three
adjective
4. oxen
Sentences will vary.
5. 1, 1

pages 20 and 21

1. 3, C-Ch
2. many topics whose names begin with C
3. S, S-Sn, So-Sz
4. 20, U-V
5. topics whose names begin with J or K
6. 21, answers will vary
7. 22, Index
8. Volume 7, F or Volume 13, M
9. 20, U-V
10. Yes. Look under *Presidents*.

page 22

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. The Search for Atlantis | 4. 17, 25 |
| 2. Chapter IV, Ancient Airports | 5. V |
| 3. III | 6. at the end |

page 23

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------|
| 1. 22-23 | 3. 47-56 | 5. 8 |
| 2. Detroit | 4. 31, 35 | 6. b |

pages 24 and 25

1. in the beginning of the book
2. *Great Mysteries of the World*
3. Edward W. Dunlap
4. title page
5. 1984
6. yes
7. Morgan Press, Inc.
8. No
copyright page

pages 26 and 27

Check the time line to see if the letters are correctly placed in this order: G, E, B, D, A, C, H. The letter F will vary.

pages 28 and 29

1. Main Street
2. Church Street
3. Church Street, Mission Boulevard
4. Daily Express Newspaper Office
5. Zimmer, Pratt, Curtis
6. west on Main Street, north on Mission Boulevard
7. Milburn Avenue, Main Street

pages 30 and 31

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. a, c
6. b, c
7. a, c

pages 32 and 33

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. b

page 34

1. a, c, e, f, g
2. a
3. yes
4. c

page 35

stamps, envelopes, sealed, received, "due", date, stamped

page 36

1. honeybees
2. honey
3. pollen
4. because they sting
5. pollinate flowers
6. seed
7. Answers will vary.

page 37

Possible answers:

1. Sarah is planning to take a pup home.
2. Gabe is about to fish.
3. Willy is no longer willing to diet.

pages 38 and 39

1. a, b, d
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a, b, d

pages 40 and 41

1. Christopher Columbus
2. sails on the Santa Maria
3. Nimes, France
4. Dhunga, India
trousers (pants)
5. dungarees
6. tents
7. work clothes

pages 42 and 43

1. fact
2. fiction
3. fiction
4. fact
5. fact
6. fiction

pages 44 and 45

Story endings will vary.

pages 46 and 47

1. a
2. a, c
3. c
4. possible answers: corn on the cob, crabs, cray fish, eggs, frogs
5. feel, reach, scrape, dig, grab

page 48

1. a, b
2. b, c

page 49

1. c
2. a
3. a, c, d

pages 50 and 51

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. c

pages 52 and 53

1. Austin
2. Dallas
3. El Paso
4. Houston
5. San Antonio

pages 54 and 55

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. 3, 1, 2, 4
5. trains

page 56

1. Cowboys in Hawaii
2. five
3. 9
4. 16
5. Chapter II
6. Chapter IV
7. Chapter I
8. Chapter V

page 57

1. rice
2. hot, marshy, flooded lowlands
3. "the living tractor of Asia"
4. because of all the farm work it does
5. It gives rich milk that is made into cheese.

pages 58 and 59

Tu Bishvat, a Jewish holiday which comes six weeks after Hanukkah, celebrates the arrival of spring in Israel. On that day schoolchildren from all over Israel march out to the hillsides of Judea to plant seedlings. Tu Bishvat is the festival called "the new year of the trees."

page 60

1. a, c
2. c
3. c

page 61

1. f 4. b 7. h 10. g
2. i 5. a 8. j
3. e 6. d 9. c

pages 62 and 63

possible answers:

1. As the crab grows larger, it needs a bigger shell.
2. It may be harmed or eaten by another animal.
3. Its shell or claws.
4. It wanders about, living alone.

page 64

1. marsupials, b 2. a
- arboreal, c 3. a, b, d, f
- sociable, a

page 65

1. a, b, c 3. b, c 5. c
2. a 4. a, b, c

page 66

1. terrible lizard
2. Iguanodon, iguana tooth
3. 150 years ago
4. their color
- the sounds they made
5. bones, teeth, footprints

page 67

1. yes 3. no 5. no
2. yes 4. yes 6. yes

pages 68 and 69

1. b 3. c 5. a
2. a 4. c 6. a, b, c, d

page 70

1. c
2. a, c, d
3. a, b, d

page 71

1. \$24.00
2. \$3.00
3. \$25.60
4. \$128.00
5. \$8.00

page 72

1. 5 11/12 pounds
2. 16 1/3 miles
- 5/6 of a mile
3. 5 pounds \$4.90

page 73

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. b

page 74

Answers will vary.

page 75

1. \$650
2. \$1500
3. auto expenses
4. \$120
5. food and rent

page 76

1. 9 quarts
2. 14 1/4 oz.
3. 3,440
4. 4,296

page 77

1. 32° 0°
2. 50°
3. 29°
4. 32°
5. Answers will vary.

page 78

1. fruit, beef, lettuce, tomatoes, pork, flour
2. 180, 130, 1240
3. fruit
4. flour, 200
5. fruit
6. baking, making pasta

page 79

Check the graph:

- Jan.—\$30
Feb.—\$50
Mar.—\$55
Apr.—\$100
May—\$75
June—\$70

page 80

- Gonzales—\$40.41
O'Reilly—\$43.59
Morimoto—\$52.91
Schultz—\$55.21
Schultz, Gonzales

page 81

1. 17
2. 3
3. paint a picture with words
4. themes are nature
5. Poems will vary.

pages 82 and 83

1. b 4. greedy
2. doing what comes naturally 5. b
3. c 6. Answers will vary.

page 84

1. f 3. j 5. h 7. e 9. b
2. i 4. g 6. a 8. d 10. c

page 85

1. first 3. first 5. first 7. third
2. third 4. third 6. third

page 86

1. autobiography 4. biography
2. biography Autobiographies will vary.
3. autobiography

page 87

In 1863 I, not yet five feet tall, arrived at the Paris Zoo. My name is Jumbo. When I was four years old, I was traded to the London Zoo for a rhinoceros.

I grew to be the largest elephant ever kept in captivity. I stood a towering 11 1/2 feet tall and weighed nearly 7 tons. I became the most famous elephant of all time, and people began to use my name to mean anything of great size.

pages 88 and 89

1. b 3. b 5. b
2. a 4. c 6. a

pages 90 and 91

1. a 3. c 5. a, b, e, f
2. b 4. a

page 92

- b 3. cloud
1. car 4. fox
2. seedling 5. cat

